

New-York Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1863.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

By the steamer Fulton we have news from all Charleston to 5 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. The grand attack had not been made, but was pretty sure to come off on Monday. The delay was owing partly to the temporary illness of Gen. Gilmore. During the previous four days there was irregular firing on both sides. On the 14th the Rebels discovered the sudden advance of our line to within 450 yards of Fort Wagner, and opened a tremendous grape and canister and solid shot cannonade from every gun bearing on our position. The reply was spirited, and for two hours the firing was the heaviest of the war. No great damage was done, we had 1 killed and 5 wounded. By way of trying the powder, Col. Turner on Saturday trained one of the 200-pounder Parrots on Fort Sumter. He fired seven shots—the first three fell short, but the remaining four went directly through the gorge wall of the fort, a short distance above the Sally port, and struck the parapet and sent an immense amount of brick and mortar tumbling into the ditch and into the fort. The holes made in the walls were two feet in diameter. The impression prevails that the Rebels are evacuating Sumter, and will blow it up as soon as the assault commences. Out of nearly thirty guns on the parapets ten days ago, but six now remain. Most of those in the casemates had previously disappeared. The Rebels have erected a line of earthworks a mile long on James Island, from Fort Johnson to Seacoast, although they have but few guns mounted as yet. This is supposed to be the destination of the guns taken from Sumter. Reinforcements arrive daily, and a large army is now on the islands. In addition to this the Government has received a dispatch from Charleston via Fort Mifflin, to the effect that on Friday and Saturday the bombardment was terrific. The action of the sea was so great on Sunday that gunboats could not operate with the land batteries with any good result.

Two brothers, formerly of Beaufort, N. C., but for some months prisoners in Richmond on charge of being Unionists, were conscripted on the 25th ult. by the Rebel Government, and sent to Camp Lee. There they remained nine days, when they escaped and have reached Fort Monroe. They say but few guns are mounted on the fortifications of Richmond, and there seem to be none to mount. Jenkins is around there sometimes with about 3,500 men, and Wise has about 800 men—and this is about all there are to defend the Rebel capital. Gen. Lee's men are said to be deserting rapidly, while companies going off at a time.

The steamer Columbia arrived on Wednesday afternoon from New-Orleans, with dates to the 12th inst. Her news is not specially important. By the reopening of the Mississippi, all kinds of provisions had fallen in New-Orleans below New-York prices. Flour, that two weeks ago was \$13 or \$14 per bid, is now sold for \$8, and other articles in like proportion. The confiscation of Rebel property is going on, the latest seizure being The Bulletin Building, with its types, presses, &c. There are indications of a movement of the army before long.

Contrabands late from Savannah report (at Fort Pulaski) that the Rebels have a ram nearly ready at that city, and another one under way. They are armed like the Atlanta, but are not so strong. One currier, from Macon, Ga., represents that the Rebels are very dependent in private conversation, though they blow as loud as ever on the streets. The negroes say that it is commonly stated that Lee has resigned, in consequence of a quarrel with Jeff. Davis.

The steamer Empire City reports that on the 17th, off Cape Lookout, saw the United States gunboat Connecticut in chase of a steamer, a blockade runner. The Connecticut fired a gun for the Empire City to join in the chase. After twelve hours pursuit of her she escaped.

A son of Gov. Cannon of Delaware, captain in the cavalry of that State, died a few days ago from the effects of fatigue and exposure incidental to his duties.

Drafting in the 11th District of New-Hampshire took place on Wednesday. Perfect order was maintained.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the Sidon, from Liverpool Aug. 11, via Queenstown Aug. 12, we have three days later news from Europe.

The French and English press were commenting upon the election of Archduke Maximilian to the Mexican throne. It was generally expected that he would accept, though one paper asserts that his acceptance will be dependent on the content of Austria. If he accepts, France and England will at once recognize him, and the other European Powers will follow. He has received the congratulations of the Emperor and the Empress of France. The London Times thinks that an offensive and defensive alliance may be concluded between Jefferson Davis and the new Government of Mexico.

Nothing new has turned up in the Polish question, but public opinion points once more to peace. Austria has sent a proposition to Russia containing a slight modification of her last note.

The invitation of the Emperor of Austria for a meeting of German Sovereigns has been accepted by 27 princes.

The difficulty between England and Japan has been temporarily settled. The American Legation has been burned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The new Rochester knockings were feebly continued on Wednesday by the "Constitutional Union Meeting," as the concern calls itself. There were nearly twelve persons present, as members of the Circle, the chief rapper being Gen. Leslie Combs—the points at the New-York theaters were unable to attend. After sitting in secret for a proper time, the outside world were informed that the Hermaprodites would not lose an address, but express their opinions in the form of a series of resolutions.

The series were duly paraded, when Gen. Combs went at them, and had them mended and amended until Joseph's coat was outpatched. The result was that the short dozen of delegates are in favor of making up a go-between party to vote against "Secession, Abolitionism or nationalism of any kind," that they go for suppressing the Rebellion, restoring the Union, &c., &c., as it was—in fact, to roll back chronology three or four years to that happy time when every true Southern lapped his nigger at home and bullied his Democratic ally in Congress after the good old way, and no meddling Northern white faced to do to whisper an objection. The short dozen of spirit rappers then resolved to appoint a National Committee, who are to call a Convention to name some high old Neutral to ride the metaphorical fence and carry a banner without an inscription as the Hermaprodite platform. There are other resolutions, but the original draft from the rapper author has been so bogged between Gen. Combs and the telegraph that they are tolerably full of limitations of the oracles of Delphi—and about as well suited to the age.

Later.—The conclusion of our dispatch has just arrived, and the African in the fence is loudly manifest. The sole object of the Rochester rappers is the salvation of Slavery. For this they invite delegates to their National Convention from all the Rebel States, and special organizations in all counties and towns South as well as North. The rappers are also especially tender to the subject of confiscating property, and hold that we ought to pay for all the material consumed or injured by our armies in the country of their friends of the South. After all this, the short dozen of uneasy ghosts dispersed, each to seek the political grave to which the people have thrice consigned them.

Our special correspondent at St. Paul, Minn., sends full accounts of the campaign against the hostile Indians in the North-West. The campaign is over, and its results are, as set forth in Gen. Sibley's congratulatory order, as follows: "You have routed the miscreants who murdered our people last year, handed as they were with the powerful Upper Sioux to the number of nearly 2,000 warriors, in three successful engagements with heavy loss, and driven them across the Missouri River, leaving behind them all their vehicles, provisions and skins designed for clothing, which have been destroyed. Forty-four bodies of warriors have been found, and many others concealed or taken away, according to the custom of these savages, so that is certain they lost 100 killed and wounded not less than 120 to 150 men. All this has been accomplished with comparatively trifling loss on our part of three killed and as many wounded. You have marched nearly 600 miles from St. Paul, and the powerful bands of the Dakotas, who have hitherto held undisputed possession of the great prairie, have succumbed to your valor and discipline, and sought safety in flight."

An insignificant meeting of traitors was held last night in a Nineteenth Ward rum-hole, under a call of these opposed to amalgamation with negroes. Among the beauties present was Charles Devlin, of whom the people have before heard. The so-called speeches were simply tirades against the Union and in favor of the South. The only cause of grief that we can imagine among these sweet and delicate gentlemen, as to amalgamation, is the ugly fact that they cannot here sell their own yellow sons and daughters, as their friends the chivalry do down in Dixie. If Slavery here made "nigger babies" worth \$100 a piece, no such crowd as that assembled last night would say a word against amalgamation—indeed, they would not dare to meet for any such purpose.

The Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the Western Diocese of the State of New-York, began in Christ's Church, in Rochester, on Wednesday of this week. The rector of each parish is a delegate by virtue of his office, while the parish is entitled to three additional delegates from its lay members, to be elected by the Vestry. There are about 150 delegates in attendance. Bishop Delancy delivered his annual address in the afternoon.

Three of the pirates of the Tacony escaped from Fort Warren on Tuesday night.

The Stock market ruled irregular yesterday, and with some exceptions, lower. The spirit of speculation is still quite strong, but there was considerable realizing throughout the whole day, which tended to depress most of the stocks on the list. At the Second Board the market revived, and prices were generally higher. At the 4 o'clock call the market was irregular, but generally higher than at the Second Board. At the close the market was unsettled. Exchange has been dull for nearly a week in expectation that the speedy fall of Charleston will cause lower rates. The sales of Sterling were at 157 1/2, France 412 1/2, &c. There is a fair demand for Money, but the market is well supplied at previous rates, 300 1/2 per cent. It being the price at which most of the loans are effected. The encouraging news from Charleston caused a decline of 1/2 per cent in Gold. The market opened at 124. The sales at the Board were at 125 1/2. By 1 p. m. 124 was the price, and this was the quotation during the rest of the day.

A full account of the late expedition of Gen. Sibley against the Indians, is given on our second page this morning; also an interesting letter from "My Maryland." On the third page are items about the Crops, a letter from Senator Tombs, and other matters of interest.

The Draft proceeded yesterday in this city without disturbance and without excitement. Such preparation had been made, that any successful resistance was hopeless. Gov. Seymour's "friends" accordingly kept out of the way; the instigators and leaders of the former mob were invisible, having been fully apprised of the determination of Major-Gen. Dix ("shoot him on the spot") to enforce the law at all hazards. The News says (in effect) that resistance is only postponed until the drafted men are called upon to go. But in spite of Copperhead venom or more open treason, it is clear that draft riots are done for in this city; the sober second thought of the people has but one direction, and that is the maintenance of law and order, the safety of life and property.

A GRAVE MISTAKE.

The Daily News—a journal for which we cherish a certain respect, because it has never pretended to be on the National side in our great struggle, but has from the outset made no secret of its thorough sympathy with the Rebels—is justly engaged in stirring up all possible hostility to the Draft. To this end, it employs a reporter to traverse the City and report what it gives as conversations with the People respecting the Draft—reports which embody more business selfishness and cowardice than were evinced by all the Tories and Cowboys of the Revolution. One of the freshest and least shameless of these talks reads as follows:

"As we stood on the steps of French's Hotel yesterday at noon, we encountered an old friend, who has for years been identified with steam travel in this country. We asked him about the draft and its effect upon him and his friends, to which he replied substantially as follows: 'Well, I want to have the country go on, and get all the good it can. I'm an honest, hard working citizen, but I don't feel comfortable in the working of this law. What good will it do me in a month to be my wife and three children? I've got them to support, and they've got nobody to look to but me. I'm an able-bodied man, and am willing to work and do all I can here at home for the laws and the nation, but I can't go away from my home. Why couldn't they do as they're doing in New-Jersey? They won't have any draft there. The Government offers a bounty, so does the State, the county and town, and the consequence is that they are getting all the men they want quickly, and without any trouble or dissatisfaction. This infernal desire to convince us that the Government is stronger than the people is at the bottom of the whole of it. I don't want to keep the men out of the army, let them that want to go, go, but let those who want to stay out of it, stay.'"

—Now, suppose this hero were to hear one of

our great capitalists say: "I want the country to get on; I don't object to those paying taxes that want to; but I want all my own money for my children, and am not going to pay the Income Tax, nor any other. Let those that want to pay it, and let the rest do as they see fit"—would he have any hesitation in pronouncing that rich man a base sneak who wished to enjoy, without personal cost, blessings that other men had to pay for? And yet, what is the difference between evading taxes and evading military service when required for the defense of the country?

This "old friend" of The News man of course calls himself a Democrat—certainly is hostile to "Black Republicanism." Will he therefore consider that there is war in the land precisely and only because his political enemies resist and defy the laws of the land? There was no need of war; no decent excuse for it. In fact, the Rebellion was so wanted that Alex. H. Stephens—now second dignitary of the Rebel Confederacy—declared in a public speech at the outset of the strife, that its main incentive was the fact that certain Southern politicians had been disappointed in their high-reaching aspirations. And it was not with a Republican Administration, mind you, that they began the fight; for, though President Buchanan would not forcibly resist the onward tide of Secession, the Rebels had no such squeamishness on their part, but seized forts, sub-marines, arms, &c., and, through Twigg's treachery, captured the main Union army then stationed in Western Texas for the defense of that frontier, and turned over all its arms, provisions, munitions, &c., to the uses of Treason. The War was thus begun by Democrats, under Democratic State authority, while a Democratic National Administration was in power, with express intent to repudiate the Federal Constitution and divide the Union into two or more independent countries. If the "old friend" thinks this was all right, he is of course a Secessionist; but if he considers it all wrong, how can he talk as though the Military defense of the Union against armed treason devolved solely on "those that want to go?" Suppose nobody wanted to go—that is, suppose every one, if left free to choose, would prefer to stay home, must the Union and Federal Government be left undefended? Must the Nation succumb to the traitors unless a sufficient number of individuals should prefer and volunteer to defend her?

For our own part, we like the Draft simply and purely as an assertion of the Right of the Republic to live. We should object to a Draft in aid of the invasion by our Government of any foreign country, or for any object less vital than the defeat of an invading foe or the overthrow of a gigantic Rebellion. For either of these ends last named, we maintain the Right of the Nation to Draft, and rejoice to see that right asserted. If the People will not support their Government, it ought to go down; but let them be fairly summoned to its support, not left to stand by it or not as they individually may see fit. The People are willing to be taxed to support their Government; yet if it were left to each individual to pay taxes or not, we do not believe the Government would be maintained. And if it were settled to-morrow that the Federal Government had no power to compel Military service—that, while a giant Rebellion was impressing into its service every male capable of bearing arms in order to destroy the Union, the Union had no power of resistance, save through the service of those who might volunteer for its defense, we should consider the Government too weak to maintain a stable and permanent existence.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

The Albany Argus of yesterday contains, and we re-publish elsewhere, the report which the Associated Press correspondent at Albany telegraphed on Tuesday of last week had been made by Adjutant-Gen. Sprague to Gov. Seymour, as to the number of volunteers furnished by the City of New-York. Where it has been in the mean time we do not assume to know, but The Albany Evening Journal states positively that the report, as published, is not the one that was originally made, and our own information leads us to believe there is some foundation for the statement. But, however this may be, we must take it as we find it, and if Gen. Sprague's character suffers in consequence he must blame himself for consenting to the publication of a "doctored" report.

Gen. Sprague's report is intended to bolster up that of Judge-Advocate-General Waterbury, which was showed on Saturday by official figures that have not been and cannot be impugned, was palpably erroneous. Gen. Sprague makes the broad assertion that

"Since the beginning of the War, New-York and Brooklyn have contributed beyond their quotas, as shown by the table annexed."

The table "annexed" is as follows. It will be seen it has no reference whatever to Brooklyn. Is this because it has been doctored? STATEMENT OF VOLUNTEERS FURNISHED BY THE STATE AND CITY OF NEW-YORK FROM APRIL 15, 1861, TO JULY 1, 1863.

Date of call.	No. of men called.	No. of men furnished.	Quota of City.	Quota of State.
April 15, 1861.....	75,000	30,131	2,754	14,419
July 22, 1861.....	500,000	100,000	20,500	45,500
THREE YEARS MEN.				
July 2, 1862.....	300,000	60,000	12,500	15,400
Aug. 9, 1862.....	300,000	60,000	12,500	15,400
SIX MONTHS MEN.				
Aug. 9, 1863.....	1,175,000	235,000	48,910	73,671
Total.....	1,175,000	235,000	48,910	73,671

Gen. Sprague does not tell us how he arrives at these results, how he comes to the conclusion that the city has furnished the number of men he has assigned to it, and yet he must have known that its whole value depended upon this. We stated on Saturday, and we now challenge Gen. Sprague or The Albany Argus to produce proof to the contrary, that there are no records in the Adjutant-General's office which show accurately or with any approach to accuracy, the number of men furnished by the city. We go further, and say that Gen. Sprague has not in his office any means of ascertaining the number of men furnished by New-York City, except the one we adopted on Saturday, which is to take the strength of the regiments whose headquarters were in this city while they were being raised, and by deduction from this, arrive approximately at the number of men actually furnished by the city. In this way we showed that down to January 1,

1863, the city had furnished, at the outside, 36,500 men, and we showed step by step how we arrived at this result. Will Gen. Sprague do the same? If he will, we have no doubt it will appear that he has credited to New-York City all volunteers in regiments whose headquarters were here, without any deduction whatever. Indeed, his report implies as much, for he says: "The regiments raised in the City of New-York received recruits from the country. On the other hand, the New-England States and New-Jersey have at all times recruited in or from that city. The numbers thus gained or lost by the city probably balance each other;" a remark which would have no pertinency if such were not his basis of calculation. A further proof that such is the basis adopted by Gen. Sprague, is found in the fact that he states the whole number of troops furnished by the city at 73,671. We showed on Saturday that on this erroneous basis the city should be credited with 63,540 men raised prior to Jan. 1, 1862, and as we shall presently show, Gen. Sprague claims about 9,000 raised in the city since that period, so that the figures we arrive at in adopting this erroneous basis of calculation agree with those of Gen. Sprague within about a thousand. We think we are, therefore, justified in asserting that Gen. Sprague's statement of the number of troops furnished by New-York City is simply a statement of the number of men who enlisted in regiments having their headquarters here. Such being the case, it is hardly necessary to go further. Beside the fact and figures given by us on Saturday, nearly every one's own recollection enables him to recall large numbers embraced in the so-called city regiments who were recruited in the country.

But, what an outrageous deception General Sprague is guilty of in his table! He states the quota of New-York City at 48,910, and then asserts that the city has furnished 73,671 men. Even Mr. Waterbury was obliged to admit a deduction of 16,681 for Brooklyn, but Gen. Sprague makes none, for, though in the body of the report he combines New-York and Brooklyn, his table relates to New-York only. Moreover, we have shown, by a detailed statement to which no reply has been made or attempted, that a further deduction of at least eleven thousand should be made.

Gen. Sprague's assertion that the number of men who were recruited in this City for the New-England States and New-Jersey probably balances the number of recruits from the country contained in city regiments, is palpably untrue. Gen. Waterbury admits that 16,681 men were raised for city regiments in Brooklyn. Indeed, we are not sure but we are justified in putting his admission some 5,000 higher, for he shows on Saturday to have been recruited in the country for city regiments, and we have a total of 27,421 men recruited in the country for the city. Where does Gen. Sprague find the evidence that one-quarter or one-tenth as many men have been recruited in this city for New-England and New-Jersey? He cannot show it. Can he show that there was ever a recruiting-office opened in this city for a New-England or New-Jersey Regiment? The fact is that last Fall a few hundred men may have been drawn away by high bounties to New-England; but they are far more than balanced by the New-England men who are in the so-called city regiments. For instance, the Mozart Regiment has two companies of Massachusetts men, and there are many New-England men in the Excelsior Brigade.

But why does Gen. Sprague refer to men recruited here for other States, unless it is to confuse the matter? It has no pertinency to the question under examination. The State has a certain quota to furnish, and it is credited for the men it sends to the field from here. If recruits are sent away to other States they do not count for this State, and it is no satisfaction to the country when called upon to make up the city's deficiency in the quota of the State, to be told that the city has sent men to New-England.

Gen. Sprague says the city has furnished under the calls of July 2 and Aug. 9, 1862, 16,298 men. Mr. Waterbury says at least 10,000.

The official report of Gen. Hillhouse, Gov. Morgan's Adjutant-General and Gen. Sprague's predecessor, made to the Legislature last Winter, shows (pages 42, 114, and 117) that down to that time the city had furnished under those calls only 6,637 men. Which report is to be believed, that of Gen. Hillhouse, who was in office while the volunteers were recruited, and whose report was made when no controversy had arisen and no partisan purpose was to be answered, or that of Gen. Sprague, made at this late day? Gen. Sprague, it is true, covers in his report the period from Jan. 1 to July 1, 1863, which is not embraced in the report of Gen. Hillhouse, but Gen. Sprague will hardly claim in terms that during that period 9,661 men have been recruited in this City, for the report of Provost-Marshal Gen. Fry, published on Monday, shows by a table averily furnished by Gen. Sprague himself on July 1, 1863, that only 6,222 volunteers have been raised since the 1st of January last in the entire State. Of these about 5,000 were in three cavalry, three infantry and an artillery regiment, more than half of whose members—and we think two-thirds—were recruited in the country. Many of these were, we learn, recruited before Jan. 1, 1863, though not mustered in as companies till after that time. There were enough of these to allow for any incompleteness in the return from the city received when Gen. Hillhouse made his report.

We are glad to see that Gov. Seymour is in vigorous pursuit of information. We only regret that he does not direct his inquiry toward more trustworthy quarters. On July 1 Judge-Advocate-General Waterbury made him a report understating the number of troops from this State who were in the field in July 2, 1862, by some seventeen regiments and twenty-eight thousand men, and informing the Governor that

down to that period a little over 50,000 volunteers had been supplied by the City of New-York. He also informed the Governor that the quota of the city on all calls was 38,505. On July 13, 1862, Adjutant-General Sprague, in pursuance of the request of the Governor (who doubtless saw, though his Judge-Advocate-General had done well for an innocent beginner, that there was room for improvement), reported to Gov. Seymour that "the quota of the city was not 38,505, but 48,910, (a few more than we stated it on Saturday,) and that the city has furnished not a little over 50,000 troops, but 73,671. We trust Gov. Seymour will persevere. Let his whole staff report successively at intervals of six days. Let Mr. Inspector-General Miller report to-day. He ought to carry the number furnished by the city up to 110,000, and by the time the turn of the last member of the staff arrives (the military Secretary is last in rank, we believe) there should be no trouble in showing that all the troops furnished by this State, besides most of those from New-England and New-Jersey, have gone from this city.

Gen. Sprague is an officer of the Regular Army, and should be no partisan. We did not believe he would lend his sanction to a report intended to stir up dissatisfaction in this city, a report which if not intentionally false, is, as we have shown, unquestionably deceptive; a report which gives the weight of his official position to statements which there is not only no evidence to support, but abundant evidence to disprove. We are aware that Gen. Sprague is in a difficult position; that he is trying to reconcile his duties to the General Government as an officer of its army with his duties to a partisan Governor, as a member of his staff. But we think the time will come when he will see that it would have been better for his reputation and his self-respect had he resigned his position at Albany and asked to be sent to the field, face to face with the Rebels, rather than have lent himself to a scheme to prevent the re-enforcement of the armies of the Republic.

THE EMPEROR OF MEXICO.

The news of the establishment of an Empire in Mexico and the election of Archduke Maximilian as first Emperor has reached Europe, and, as was to be expected, has been received by all the monarchical Governments with undisguised sympathy and joy. It is natural that they should feel a profound interest in the progress of monarchical against republican institutions, the more so as in Europe republican tendencies are irresistibly spreading, and more or less undermining every throne.

It was generally expected that the Archduke would accept the throne, and, in this case, he would at once be recognized by France and England, whose example would be followed by the other Powers. France continues to evince a special interest in the change of the Mexican form of government. The Emperor and the Empress have hastened to present their congratulations to the Archduke Maximilian. Previously the Emperor had urged the Archduke, in an autograph letter, to accept the throne, if chosen by popular suffrage. A copy of this letter the Archduke had sent to the Pope, declaring at the same time that he was greatly disposed to accept the offer, and that in going to Mexico religious interests would largely occupy his attention. Of course, the Court of Rome was well satisfied with this prospect.

An article in The London Times intimates that the establishment of a monarchy in Mexico may lead to an offensive and defensive alliance between the new Government and Jefferson Davis. The authority of The London Times would claim but little credit for this speculation, did it not very significantly agree with the news which we the day before yesterday received directly from Mexico via San Francisco. We receive from this source also the important intelligence that the French and Mexican newspapers in Mexico urge the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. They say that the Northern States are sympathizing with Juarez, while the Confederacy is for Mexican monarchy, and that everything looks to the immediate recognition of the Confederacy by Mexico.

It would thus seem that the new Government of Mexico will, from the beginning, assume a hostile attitude towards the United States. Let us hope that by the time Maximilian takes possession of his throne, not much will be left of the Southern Confederacy.

MARYLAND POLITICS.

We call attention to a Baltimore letter, published in another column of to-day's issue, as not only giving an interesting account of political affairs in Maryland, but involving questions of grave importance to all true supporters of our Government. The history of life interference in the Border States, on the part of the Administration is not of such a character as to give us a lively sense of security. If the statements of our correspondent are true, and we have no reason to doubt them, the attempts in Maryland are really efforts to defeat the wishes of the people by the creation of a party now having no political existence whatever.

Whatever difference there may be in estimating the ability of Maj.-Gen. Schenck as a military man, there is none as to his powers as a Military Governor. From all parts of his Department, we have heard golden opinions from all sorts of people save the Secession sympathizers, and the Administration must be richer in friends than we give it credit for to dispense with such a supporter.

GOOD ADVICE.

The Merchants' Executive Committee for the relief of the Colored sufferers by the recent Riots in our City, having nearly accomplished the work generously assumed by them, have issued a brief and pertinent Address to the Blacks of our City. In this Address, they are urged to send their children steadily to school—to buy no more of Ben. Wood's lottery and policy tickets—and to keep clear of intoxicating Drinks—all as right as right can be. And, though advice-giving is apt to be regarded as intrusive, we do not think it can be in this case. To give a hungry man a tract is not the acme of wise philanthropy; but give him a good dinner first, and you may then properly ask him to read your

tract and hope that he will read it attentively.

—But the Committee close thus:

"You are further advised to resume the occupation or calling you had previous to the late riotous disturbances, and the public authorities are both able and willing to protect you in the enjoyment of your right to labor."

"Right to labor," gentlemen; thank you for the term! Your tribute to "the public authorities" has been well deserved by the Police. But the felicity of that advice to "resume the occupation or calling you had previous to the riot" is not so clear. Do you not know, gentlemen! that hundreds of these abused Blacks have been refused said "occupation"—refused it by New-York merchants—refused it not because their old employers did not want their future services—for they did—but because certain White ruffians bullied said employers into refusing work to these old and faithful employes, by threatening to make further trouble if they were further employed? What do you say of the merchants who succumbed to such bullying? Ought not your Address to have taken cognizance of these facts?

PRESIDENT-MAKING.

The World smartly announces the determination of the Democratic party to have a Presidential Election in 1864. Our joy at this announcement will be heightened by a trustworthy assurance that said party proposes to abide the result of said Election when declared. So long as it did so, Presidential Elections afforded opportunity for what Archbishop Hughes aptly termed "a peaceful revolution every four years;" but when the Democratic party commenced a Presidential campaign with menaces that they would not abide the result in case they should be defeated, and when, having been thus defeated, they proceeded to rebel and break up the Union—not even waiting for the transfer of power into the hands of their victorious opponents—we judged that they regarded Presidential Elections as about played out. If, now, they propose to embark in another Presidential contest, all right, provided, they intend to abide the result. If they propose to ask the voters to compromise in case of a Democratic defeat, or to hold forth with another Election to determine what the Presidential Election meant, we think the farce might better be omitted.

The Albany Argus illustrates the essential rationality of the Copperheads—their moral inability to state honestly a question out of which they hope to make party capital—by the following:

SEMINAR'S SOLUTION FOR BLACK OVER WHITE SOLDIERS.—The Boston Republican papers are publishing what is called Mr. Sumner's "opinion" on behalf of those of the 54th (colored) Massachusetts Regiment taken prisoners by the Rebels at Fort Wagner, and the report of the Secretary of War, Mr. Cameron, to the effect that the Massachusetts soldiers have not been as prisoners in various conflicts, but that it was made public to our knowledge that Sumner Sumner has since made special "appeals" in their behalf, or exhibited any kind of interest in their condition, or that he should send any prisoners until released in the ordinary course of events. Poor fellows! They had the ill luck to be taken prisoners by the Rebels, and to come under the same degree of interest in their Secretary's thoughts! Who can applaud the "statesmanship" which made it highest development in doing all that can be done for the colored men who were taken prisoners, or the portion of them which he nearest his heart and control his labors are black not white? Surely not the people of "old Massachusetts!"

—Now, the writer of the above villainous concoction knew perfectly well that Mr. Sumner made his appeal in behalf of the captured soldiers of the 54th Regiment precisely and only because the traitors who hold them captive have subjected them to a peculiar and cruel fate, in gross violation of the laws of War. The white Union soldiers captured fighting beside these victims were paroled for exchange a day or two afterward; but, though the agreement was for a general exchange or parole, the white officers of the 54th were retained as liable to death, and the (black) privates as subject to be sold into perpetual Slavery. Hence Mr. Sumner's appeal in their behalf. The Argus is aware of the facts, yet it basely perverts them as above.

"Victor Hugo: By a Witness of his Life: [Madame Hugo:] is published this morning by Carleton. The memoir is brought down only to Hugo's election as a member of the Academy in 1841. This announcement will not preclude the review which the work will doubtless receive in the Literary department of THE TRIBUNE. But, whatever judgment may ultimately be passed upon its merits, this will be regarded as a very real living work. It is the story of a literary career—the life of a man of genius, who has won his way toilseomely from poverty and obscurity to a dazzling eminence in the world of letters—who has written the great novel of the century—and who, though proscribed and in exile, is widely honored and admired, but especially in that land whose soil he is forbidden evermore to tread. French memoirs are concededly graphic and life-like; this will not diminish their reputation. The many familiar letters to M. Hugo from the most eminent Frenchmen of this century which are quoted throughout, enhance its interest. The translation by Mr. C. E. Wilbour is at once spirited and conscientious, and the work must command a wide American public."

Adjutant-General Sprague's Report.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK.
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
ALBANY, AUGUST 13, 1863.
To His Excellency, HONORABLE SEYMOUR, Governor of New-York.

Governor: In accordance with your instructions, I submit herewith a tabular statement of the number of troops furnished by the State and City of New-York from April 15, 1861, to July 1, 1863, compiled from the records of this office.

This statement does not include the forces of the United States called into the service of the State in April, 1861, to defend the Capital, 3d, in May, 1862, upon defeat of Gen. Banks, 3d, in June, 1863, to defend Pennsylvania.

The Regiments raised in the City of New-York received recruits from the country. On the other hand, the New-England States and New-Jersey have at all times recruited in or from that city.

The number thus gained or lost by the city, probably balance each other.